

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BREWER, MCPHAIL & CO.

WHOLESALE Stationers, Publishers of the National and other

SCHOOL BOOKS,

No. 46, King Street, East Toronto.

J. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their

customers, the trade, and country dealers generally,

to their large and well-arranged Stock of

Stationery.

School Books;

Blank Books;

Writing Papers;

Paper Hangings;

Ac. &c. &c. &c.

Toronto, June 23, 1854.

14-21

JOHN MOSAIE,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,

Church Street, Toronto.

(See page 1)

JOHN T. STOKES,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,

SHARON, C. W.

November 12, 1853.

14-11

DR. J. HACKETT,

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur;

NEWMARKET, C. W.

Residence, Next door to the Temperance Hotel.

February 6, 1853.

14-1

J. C. BLISS,

RESPECIALLY announces to the Public that

he has taken the House of Mr. James Moseley

Autora, where he will carry on the

TAILDRING BUSINESS

in all its branches. He returns thanks for past

favours and solicits a share of public patronage.

December 24, 1852.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,

GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEY-

ANCER, DEBTS COLLECTED,

BOOKS POSTED AND BILLED,

Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill,

Newmarket.

N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS

FOR SALE.

July 30th, 1852.

AGENCY OF THE

CITY BANK MONTREAL,

HOLLAND LANDING.

DISCOUNT DAYS:

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,

ARTHUR McMaster, AGENT

Holland Landing, Nov. 3, 1853.

14-10

SETH ASHTON,

General Auctioneer

For Whitchurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can

make application either personally or by letter,

(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.

Newmarket, May 4, 1854.

14-13

R. C. McMULLEN,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House

Land, General Commission, Division Court

Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and

Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.

Commissioner and Auctioneer.

Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853.

14-23

JOHN R. JONES,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in

CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c. &c. &c.

Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge

and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.

23-1

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,

NEWMARKET,

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,

of their own compound, adapted to the various

diseases incident to the changeable climate in which

we live. Also

Celebrated American Oil,

For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,

Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Sore Rheum,

Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general

assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt

attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.

Newmarket, April 7th, 1854.

14-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for

past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-

pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR-KETTLES,

MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles

usually required in his line of business.

A number of SUGAR-KETTLES,

STOVES, and PLOUGHES, on hand for sale.

Newmarket, February 10th, 1854.

14-11

Mr. S. SAXTON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-

paired to order, and Waranted.

WANTED—an Apprentice to learn the

Business.

Newmarket, September 9, 1853.

14-32

Just Received!

A NEW WORK, entitled a "Voyage to Cal-

ifornia," by a Canadian, embracing a descrip-

tion of the country—the manners and habits of

the people— together with the difficulties attending

the travel in crossing the Isthmus, at the

NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, Sept. 29, 1854.

14-1

POETRY.

Winter is Coming.

Winter has come, the flakes of snow
Lie deep upon the ground;
And fallen leaves that once were green
Are scattered all around.

Fit bumbling thoughts of wintered joys
And hopes that once were green,
And hearts that are broken now,
Hesitant hours have gone.

And hopes that scarce a year gone by,
Were full of life and mirth,
Are sad, for some familiar face
Is absent from their earth.

Oh think of these happy ones,

And comfort them that sigh,

For if you dry a tear you'll win,

A joy gold cannot buy.

(Continued from last week.)

From the "Flag of our Union."

May Lester.

By MARY E. C. SLADE.

(Continued from last week.)

In a moment he stepped forward, and grasping her hand, said, in a voice add even to his indignation :

"Call her not gentle and true, for I have known May Lester well, and she is a heartless woman. God grant that she may not have just heart enough for remorse. My friend, this true and gentle May married, after the briefest acquaintance, a man old enough to be her father, because he bore an honored name, and was the possessor of countless thousands; and this, too, when she knew that she must ruin the fondest hopes of one who loved her as few ever loved; and not one week before her marriage she wrote to him full of love and trust; to me, 'my friend, for I am he who loved her, and I am he whom she so bravely deceived!' Her father only knew of our engagement. He died within a month. He could refuse her nothing, but his high sense of honor must have bowed humbly when he knew that his promise and her plighted word must be broken as a matter of undeniable safety.

Montreal had spoken too impetuously to observe his auditor, and now, as he paused and raised his eyes to her's for an instant he thought she mocked him; but the sweet smile he saw had no malice in it, and those mild eyes beamed so kindly upon him as she led him to a seat in the pleasant shade by an open window, and there seemed something so joyful in her elastic step, that a strange hope stole over him.

"Listen now," she said, to my story; and she told in her sweet, artless manner, the story of May Lester, loving, forsaken, suffering!

"But the marriage," said the bewildered Lincoln, "I surely saw it announced in many southern papers."

"When you see our May," said Chester, who entered at this moment, "you will not regret that you could not marry the maiden aunt, who, thought she is one of earth's noblest and best, is 'old enough to have been your mother!'

"Four years of sorrow for my May," sighed Annie, "through a mistake!"

"Four years of bitterness," for me, "added Lincoln;" "through this sad mistake!"

"Four years of pique at not being able to marry an old maid," laughed Chester. "But come," said he, "with me, and make arrangements for a journey to Virginia. Annie and I constitute ourselves your guardians, yours and May's—we shall go with you until May Lester is May Lincoln, or we shall have another trip to Europe," he said, "suddenly; immediately, indeed, after leaving college, where," they said, "he graduated with highest honors." I knew why he went thus capriciously. I knew that he wished not to meet me so soon whom he had so wronged.— Yet I lagged at that moment, and by-and-by I danced, and Annie, "was it not a belle night?" You have seen such, and you have heard them say, 'ah! so have I—how happy is May Lester!' and all the while, God only knew the agony I bore within.

So Annie, let me go to-morrow; and I must go away and nerve myself to meet him as I ought. God will strengthen me in my painful way."

It was long past midnight when Annie Marsh left that couch of misery. She, the teacher and child of the morning, had learned in the still midnight a life-lesson of endurance. When May Lester was alone, she prayed long and earnestly for strength for her own need but most of all, for the happiness of him who had wronged her. Then she sweetly slept; for forgiveness of injuries is fragrant incense before God, and angels fan with their bright wings the fire that after all which it is burning.

The next night Henry Lincoln's voice sounded in the ears of those who had just heard her sad farewell, and her last words. "Call me Helen Lester, my mother's name, if you speak of me in his presence."

Annie Marsh strove to greet her new guest cordially and kindly. Before the close of the evening a thought had crossed her sunny spirit that some dark cloud of mystery shaded the life of her friend; at least she could not believe that Lincoln was the heartless trifler she had been ready to condemn a few hours before.

His calm, courtly manner in the presence of other guests bore no trace of suffering, but when all had gone and he was alone with Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, his voice grew sad as he spoke of old times and scenes, and when Chester alluded to the last months of his college life, he seemed lost in painful thought.

"And did you continue across the sea, the correspondence about which we will hear?" said Chester, as they approached. "Is he not worthy of her?"

"Yes, you are always right," was the very wisely reply.

"And you are always truthful and hopeful, or this mystery had not so soon been solved."

There was a merry ringing of bells and a joyous bridal party in the old church where May Lester's father and mother were married, and when the old minister, whose hand, long years before, and sprinkled the baptismal water upon her infant bairn, laid his feeble hand upon her head and blessed her, and she turned away from the altar to begin from that holy moment, the journey of life anew, her eye fell upon his grave who had blessed her young heart's choice. The rays of the setting sun rested upon it, and as the green turf and sweet flowers shone in the sunlight, her father's grave smiled upon her, and she knew that he smiled in heaven.

"I am not surprised at any act of caprice in one of her sex, and name," said Lincoln, but as if regretting the remark, he hastily changed the subject; but, he left Chester ready to convert to the opinion of his wife, when he had heard her story and told his own.

Special Telegraph to the New Era.

Reserve Bill Passed!

We learned by Special Telegraph last night that the Clergy Reserve Bill passed its Third Reading on a vote of SIXTY-TWO to Thirty-nine. Although the Bill is not such an one as we ought to have had; yet we are glad to have this "bene of contention" removed. The vote, so far as Upper Canada is concerned, stood 20 for 21 against the third Reading. The only thing we now have to fear, is its passage through the Upper House. Further particulars next week.

Notice to Subscribers.

The year is fast passing away; and a large number of our subscribers have neglected, up to this time, to pay their subscriptions. We have to pay for the work as it is done, and the material used has to be paid for in advance.

The sum to each subscriber is but trifling—but to us when all paid in, makes a muscle.

We are satisfied that the reason for this neglect is not for the want of means; but many subscribers imagine that because the sum is small it will do any time—and thus they let the year pass along without calling to see their printer!

But friends should remember that we are human; and must have the wherewithal to sustain the body, while we labor to furnish them mental food.

All subscribers now six months in arrears, according to our terms have to pay ten shillings; but as an inducement, all who settle their subscriptions by the 15th of December shall have a receipt in full at the advance price.

Now is your time to save the half-dollar.

Those at a distance can send us two dollars through the post office and we will give them credit for 2d on another year.

From our Quebec Correspondent.

Quebec, 15th Nov. 1854.

If any further reasons were wanted to prove the correctness of the course of those Reformers, who, at the opening of this Session opposed the late Premier and his colleagues in their attempt to extort from the Canadian Legislature additional power for his pet monopoly—the Grand Trunk Railway Company—those reasons have been furnished.

During the discussion in Committee of the whole House, on the 13th inst., on the Report of the Railway Committee, on the Bill to amend the Grand Trunk Railway Charter, the Ex-Premier was so hotly pressed for material to sustain the extraordinary demands made by said Company, that he read certain correspondence between himself—as a member of the Government—and gentlemen in England, relative to the issue of Debentures—on the Provincial Guarantee to that work. By this correspondence the most unequivocal evidence is furnished of the correctness of the charge preferred against the late Government for illegally issuing the Guarantee in advance of the fulfillment of the terms pointed out in the Charter. The Bankers in England refused to furnish the money required by Jackson & Co. for carrying on the work, unless secured by the Province. There was no authority for that, until the work had first been advanced sufficiently to enable the issue of Debentures under the Railway Charter. It was therefore suggested by those very gentlemen who held the cash and wanted the security, that the Legislature would probably make good the *Act of the Government if the Debentures were lodged with them in advance*. Francis Hincks, whom I once heard his late nominee for the Speakership style "very modest," was by no means diffident in this instance. He at once promised, on the part of the Canadian Government, (he was then in England—it was last spring)—that the Debentures should be issued, and that the Legislature should, or would, function their great stretch of power!

The Debentures, to the value, I believe, of \$90,000,000, were placed in the hands of the London Bankers; and the Legislature is now called upon to make good the act of the deposed Emperor.—Emperor, did I say? Some people were considered ill-natured for calling him Emperor—but after these disclosures, I think I may safely risk that censure.

If one man may take upon himself to pledge the credit of Canada, for the sake of a speculating com-

pany, of which, he is repented, he is a partner, to the extent of millions of dollars, he certainly deserves the name of [would-be] Emperor. It must not be forgotten that all this transaction was positively denied by the chief actor, in the presence of his accomplices, in June last and again in September.

Yet, he now comes down and admits the whole, and pitifully beseeches the Legislature to spare him and ratify his conduct! He announced to the House that, if the Bill in amendment to the Grand Trunk Railway Charter was not passed, it would work the COMPANY! Thus, the man who played the tyrant is equally well fitted to become the cringing suppliant.—One day to triumph—the next, to crawl!

If I mistake not, this matter had no little influence in determining the course of the late Ministry in June last. They there announced their intention to allow no legislation—except on a few minor points—among which the Grand Trunk Railway was one.

After their defeat, their only hope was in the result of a new Election—and in their choice of a nominee for the Speakership in the new Parliament, they manifested a determination to do their utmost to strengthen the Grand Trunk interest in the House.

Happily for Canada, their scheme was more than suspected, and was defeated. On that defeat they were driven to make the best bargain they could with parties; and the wonderful silence of Sir Alonzo and those of his followers who formerly opposed the Grand Trunk, leave great room, for suspicions of a bargain in favor of that monster company, as part of the price for office.

The price of Secularization at the hands of Hincks & Co.—had they been kept in office by those who thought secularization could come safely only from them—may now be estimated in *post*.

An act of indemnity in full for all past offences, including the above-mentioned stretch of Executive authority in the issue of \$9,000,000, and the extension of the powers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company beyond what ought to be conferred upon any other corporation, would have been strenuously executed, and I doubt not, yielded.

That the Grand Trunk Railway is required for the benefit of Canada, few will deny; but that it should swallow up every other Railway Enterprise, as few will assert. If the Province must assume the whole cost of the work to prevent its failure (which is not improbable), it is better that the management be placed in other hands than those that committed the first breach of trust connected therewith.

The discussion last week, on the proposal to fix a permanent seat of Government, brought out two facts:—one, that many of the representatives from both sections of the Province look upon the continuance of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada, for many years, as very doubtful. In fact, but few expressed any desire for its continuance.

The other, that Lower Canadian Members generally regard Upper Canadian progress with an exceedingly jealous eye—feeling the return of the government to Toronto as the harbinger of its final settlement in U. S.

Mr. Patrick's motion, with the amendments pro-

posed by Messrs. Brown & Hartnay, occupied the time of the House two entire evenings, and was fully participated a sufficient time to give the excitement to subside. It concerned the Poor Canadian Members because so much divided as to threaten the existence of the Government, and consequently a compromise was effected by way of a postponement, with the intention of not again bringing the matter before the House. It is now generally understood that the Government intend to remove to Toronto next year—some say in June. This may be, and if so, would indicate a short session, now and another within a year from this time—and possibly an election under the New franchises, during the interim. This latter is only a surmise.

If the Torontonians can make no better provision for the accommodation of persons, necessarily congregated at the seat of Government, than the Quebecers have done, I can only hope they too may soon lose the honor of entertaining the governing power. If public opinion may be determined by the petitions presented to Parliament, or by the number of names attached to said petitions, there is a very strong feeling both in Lower and Upper Canada, in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law. One petition was just now presented, signed by twenty thousand two hundred and twelve Lower Canadians.

The Bill on that subject, which passed its second reading some time since, by a vote of 97 to 5, and was referred to a special committee, has been reported by said committee with numerous amendments. I think future votes on that Bill will show a change in the conduct, if not in the opinions, of some members.

Another letter from Australia.

[Australian news crowds upon us; last week we published a long letter from an old friend, and this week we are favored with an extract, from a letter received by Joseph Perry, Esq., from his son—now in the Eldorado of the South, as it is termed. The following is the extract referred to.]

BENEDICT DINGINAS,
Australia, July 2nd, 1854.

I received your letter to-day; through the kindness of Mr. G. S. Porter, and can scarcely express the pleasure it occasioned me, on hearing that you were all well. I am well, and have been so ever since I came into the country.—I suppose you will be glad to hear of my prosperity,—my average being about \$150 clear of all expenses; and for two weeks past I have exceeded \$200 per week. My partner and I have taken out 41 ounces of gold during the last twelve working days, which in the Melbourne Market is worth \$20 per oz., and in Philadelphia \$23. Gold digging is a sure thing; there is no chance work—but the labor is very hard. About the middle of January last, Joseph, another man and myself joined together to build a Machine to expedite the washing process. We then purchased a horse and cart, and commenced carting dirt for washing.

I will give you some idea about how we have worked in order to get the gold. About two years ago, when the diggings were first opened here, the wits of the people were all baffled, as to where to commence operations. The ground is all in ridges, and the gold is generally found in the gully—from the surface to about 150 feet under ground. It is difficult to dig over 30 feet, for we then come down to gravel, papa clay, sand-stone and slate, and but very little gold.

As I was remarking, the people were baffled in their ideas as to the place where the gold was to be found, and many threw up the top dirt, which contains the most gold and lost it. This is what we are now washing; which generally yields us about 5 dollars per cart load; and we generally wash upwards of 20 loads per day.—

We have now about 1000 loads of dirt by our machine; this we carted during the summer season when we could not wash, as water was very scarce. The winter will last four months yet, and I am just as sure of from \$150 to \$200 per week, as if I had it in my hands. After that for about five months, I do not expect to get more—with what occasional showers we have—than will clear expenses; but by the end of that time I shall have plenty of dirt ready to be washed, so that when wet weather sets in, I shall be able to clear about \$200 per week.—

There are other diggings in which large nuggets have been found; and it sometimes happens that an individual makes his fortune at once, but these cases are rare; and a man may sometimes spend all he is worth and not gain a dollar, as the holes have to be sunk frequently to 150 feet.

Where I am, however, you are sure of something for every hour's labor we may perform. I work very hard, much harder than ever I did in my life before—from early dawn until 10 and 11 o'clock at night.

But the more I do the more I get, and that encourages me. I still keep firm in my resolution—never to return to my native country until my pockets are filled, and I can carry a "stiff upper lip." This was the resolution I formed in the first place, and I am determined to stick to it.

[We are compelled to entitle this letter for want of room. We learn from the remainder of the letter that the writer purposes returning after spending one more winter season there; and he will by that time, no doubt, have his pockets lined with the precious metal. We hope so.—ED. ERA.]

The Coalition.

What confidence ought the Reformers—what confidence ought the country to place in the present Cabinet, when their own friends make use of such language towards them as follows? Day by day they are losing the good opinions of their friends; we therefore expect a disruption soon: We clip the following extract from the *Colonist*:

"It is true that coalitions do occasionally occur, where rallying cries are for a time kept in abeyance. But these, after all, are but extraordinary exceptions to the general rule, of men governing through their legitimate friends, and being opposed by their legitimate opponents.—When ever the public necessity has rendered coalitions necessary, they have invariably been looked upon as an irksome necessity, rather than a desirable consummation. Every man felt an irksome embarrassment at being placed in a position, where, if he was free in his expressions, he must necessarily offend a colleague; if he was indignant at a disreputable reminiscence, he must weaken the ties of an incongruous alliance; and where, if he did justice to his own conscience, he must outrage the feelings of those by whom he was upheld. And such a state of things is inseparable from all incongruous combinations in a party Government. The very principle which may raise one man to eminence, may be that which condemns another to defeat; and the very opposition which brings one glory, may entail humiliation on his opponent. When both join, therefore, and give up their opposition, it is clear that the cause which makes them respected and confided in, ceased to be glorious cause to either; for the successful, out of regard to the feelings of the government, so excited Mr. Mackenzie's risible faculties, that Rankin lost all patience, and delivered himself of the threat mentioned.

We clip the following, from the *North American* of Wednesday last:

NOSELOGY.—During a debate in the house of Assembly, Mr. Rankin, M. P. P. for Essex, threatened to pull the nose of Mr. Hincks. This little scene was occasioned by some jockeying of the Ministry for the purpose of preventing Mr. Murray from speaking. The indignation aroused even among the usual supporters of the government, so excited Mr. Hincks' risible faculties, that Rankin lost all patience, and the reprobate, were no longer in a position to indulge in manly invective. Both

parties became tricksters against their own common fame. The one is afraid to claim its credit of success, least it should humiliate its unnatural colleague. The other dare not break about the glory of its donee, because it would reflect upon the honor of its successful confederate. The fact is, coalitions of a violently unnatural kind, are but a confederacy, in which men invest, nor their glory or their truth, but their insincerity, their mockery, and their facility, for moulding themselves to circumstances."

Canadian Finances.

We clip the following details, in reference to the finances of the Province, from the Quebec Correspondence of several journals, in Upper Canada. The management of public funds—and how they are raised and expended—concerns every person in the country; we therefore inclose to the opinions advanced by many of our contemporaries, that copies of all such documents furnished parliament for the information of members, should likewise be forwarded to the offices of journalists, in order that such extracts might be reprinted as will have a tendency to enlighten the public, and give them an idea of what public servants are doing. The first thing we notice, is the Revenue for the half year ending July 31, 1854, which is as follows:

Customs, - - - - -	£573,387 11 7
Excise, - - - - -	10,626 4 0
Public Works, - - - - -	14,129 12 10
Bank Impots, - - - - -	13,401 0 7
Militia Finances, - - - - -	10 4 1
Fines and Forfeitures, - - - - -	959 6 7
Canal Revenues, - - - - -	8,935 0 3
Law Fee Fund, - - - - -	2,112 5 4
Total, - - - - -	£623,570 17 3

The Leader's Correspondent remarks, in reference to the above, that the item in relation to receipts for the sale of lands is not incorporated in this statement; that department not having made out the return yet. Why it has not been done remains for Government officials to answer; they certainly ought to be able to furnish it three months after date, but as yet it has not appeared.

The next thing is the expenditure for the same time, which is as follows:

Interest on the Public Debt, - - - - -	£111,714 17 2
Civil List, Schedule A, - - - - -	14,857 9 8
Do. do. B, - - - - -	14,134 8 5
Accounts of Lower Canada, - - - - -	4,043 10 10
Accounts of Upper Canada, - - - - -	1,685 2 2
Provincial Accounts, - - - - -	89,613 19 6
Estimate, 1851, - - - - -	2,573 16 8
Do. 1852, - - - - -	327 2 8
Do. 1853, - - - - -	44,379 11 4
Do. 1854, unprovided, - - - - -	67,229 13 3
	£350,519 11 9

The account would therefore stand:

Revenue, - - - - -	£623,570 17 3
Expenditure, - - - - -	350,510 11 6
Excess of Revenue, - - - - -	273,051 5 9

The following particulars, in reference to the amount now in the different Banks, we clip from the Message:

In Bank of England, - - - - -	£229
With Glynn, Mills & Co., London, - - - - -	12,024
Baring, Bro. & Co., London, - - - - -	1,891
Bought British Stocks, viz., 3 per cent consols, - - - - -	335,785
In Britain, - - - - -	£350,620
In Bank of Upper Canada, - - - - -	302,009
Bank of Montreal, - - - - -	8,675
Bank of British North America, - - - - -	75,686
Banque du Peuple, - - - - -	59,314
Commercial Bank, Kingston, - - - - -	111,783
Quebec Bank, - - - - -	1,273
In a Savings Bank, Montreal, - - - - -	11,000
Core Bank, - - - - -	11,085
City Bank, Montreal, - - - - -	40,587
In Canada, - - - - -	£652,411

So that the Government of Canada has floating cash, in the country, - £622,411

In Britain, - - - - -	350,529
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And Fund and Cash in the Crown Lands (also in Bank of U. C.) estimated at 30,000

Floating Funds, cash not wanted £1,002,949

With all this amount of floating cash, the poor mechanic's and hard working farmers have still to pay an exorbitant tax on tea and sugar, and every other commodity imported required.

Mackenzie, in his Message of the 17th inst., in speaking of the above, says—

"The Bank of Upper Canada alone has £714,000 of cash deposits, upon not a cent of which do we receive any interest whatever!

The favored few get the use of the public money to start presses, buy lands, enter into trade, build steamers, or deal in foreign fabrics.—

None but they can be accommodated, except at usury! What a picture is here presented for the consideration of politicians!

The amount of debt on the 30th September was £4,371,315; but besides this amount, the country is partially liable for £4,710,099, as drafts upon the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, which makes a total of £9,081,414.

True, a large proportion of the £4,710,099 has been laid out on public works, most of which will both pay interest and principal; but the farmers—or in other words—the country, has backed these notes for Municipal corporations, and will have to see them paid.

Mr. Hartman moved to strike the commutation clause out. Lost—Nays 49; Yeas 63.

Mr. Gamble moved for a direct reference of the question to a vote of the people in January next, before it becomes law.—Lost; Yeas 6; Nays 97.

An amendment of Mr. Powell's embodying the same principle, was lost.

Mr. Merritt moved to concur in the

THE NEW ERA.

NEWARKET, Friday, Nov. 22d, 1854.

LOCAL MATTER.

We are indebted to the Member for North York for numerous copies of parliamentary papers.

We give up a large portion of our usual space to-day, to make room for our Quebec Correspondent. This letter is well worth the time of every reader to peruse it.

An extensive sale of Stock, &c., takes place on Wednesday, the 22d Inst., at the residence of Mr. Barwick, Esq., Holland Landing—Terms—cash. Mr. H. Croxon, Auctioneer. For particulars see Bills.

A petition numerously signed, is about to be forwarded to the Legislature, praying for the granting of the Charter to construct a Railroad running in an easterly direction from Newmarket, to Port Perry or some other easterly point.

ORONOKO.—Mr. HENDERSON of the British House, Newmarket, has now on hand a very fair article of Oronoko; but as the supply is somewhat limited, owing to its scarcity, now is the time to purchase. Persons that are daily using Tobacco, will find it a great saving to buy the Oronoko.

During the past week, snow has been visible during most of the time; but the weather has not been very cold yet. Sawyers are making the general complaint, that water is very low, scarcely being sufficient to keep their mills running.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a can of Lobsters, from the establishment of Thomas Brown & Co., Toronto at the same time we cannot do less than inform our friends in the country that if they want anything in the grocery line, and intend purchasing in the city, they cannot do better than call upon this firm. They keep every thing reasonable; and of the finest quality.

RIGHT OF THE BIBLE IN OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.—This is the title of a new work just published by MacLean & Co., King Street, East, Toronto, and written by George B. Cheever, D. D. The learned Divine has gone into his subject thoroughly, and reasons in a clear and lucid manner. This work must gain an extensive circulation. We have not had time to take a general review; but from a cursory glance, readily perceive it is a work entitled to the highest consideration.

General Summary.

Report says that one hundred and sixty bodies, from the vessel wrecked on the New Jersey coast, called the New Era, have been picked up.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have advertised for tenders for the delivery of about 18,000 cords of wood, at various places between Whitby and Simcoe.

The wounded persons of the Great Western accident, are doing extraordinary well; and it is reported that the different medical men vie with each other in their attentions to them.

Elsewhere we published Hon. Inspector GARNETT's proposition to regulate the custom duties. We have not room for comment to-day's issue; and will therefore leave our readers to form their own opinions.

MYRON H. CLARK, the Maine Law Candidate, has been elected Governor of New York State, by a majority of 625; at least so says a large proportion of the papers. However, the statement is contradicted by others and claim for Seymour, the late Governor, a Majority.

The British Canadian circulated a rumor the beginning of this week, that Lord Elton had left the Province for England; and that Sir E. Head had resumed the office of Governor-General of Canada. This rumor has been denied by the Colonial; and we believe the Colonial is correct.

A great deal is being said by the press generally about the philanthropy of Sir Allan McNab, the Government, and the Legislature; but we cannot see the philanthropy in giving away £20,000 of the people's money. Had these gentlemen put their hands into their own pockets and subscribed liberally to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, we could then talk of their sympathy—generosity—philanthropy, &c.; but giving away what is really not their own, is poor charity.

We have received a copy of the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention, of Montreal. This Convention has gone deeply into the subject, and the arguments made use of, in favor of total abolition, are clear and conclusive. From evidence adduced, it appears the Lower Canadian Abolitionists have been agitating for the removal of this grievance ever since 1824; and from that time to the present they have been gradually gaining friends in the Assembly favorable to such a change.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto Nov. 23, 1854.

During the past week, Toronto market has been well supplied with Beef, Pork, and various kinds of produce. The highest price paid for wheat during the week was £6 6d, but could be bought to-day for £5 2d & 6d. Flour 3s 6d & 9d—other articles about the same as last quoted. Cordwood sells in Toronto at 25s per cord. Beef and Pork sell a trifle in the Market, in consequence of the large number of fowls brought in by farmers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

The Public will please take notice, that the subscriber has rented the

Newmarket Factory, and having obtained the services of Mr. W. A. Clark as Agent and Manager, he trusts that the same liberal support which has heretofore been awarded to that establishment, will be continued. Possession to be taken

On the First of December next; After which time every attention will be paid to the Custom Work of the country, and the Highest Cash Price paid for Wool and Sheep-skins.

Newmarket, Nov. 23, 1854. S. TORRY.

42w2 Semi-Weekly Globe and Leader copy twice.

BUFFALO ROBES And Sleight Bells, JUST Received and for Sale. ROBERT H. SMITH.

Newmarket, Nov. 16, 1854. 16-44

STICK PUBLICATION,

FOR the propagation of Pamphlets, the

Chronicles of the North Riding.

By JARAHIAN the Scrib.

Single copy, 4d.

Ten copies for, 2d.

Twenty-four do for, 5d.

For sale at the

NEW ERA Office,

And all the principle Book Stores throughout the

Riding.

Newmarket, Nov. 6, 1854. 17-40

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,

LICENTIATE of the College of Physicians.

Licentiate of the University of Glasgow.

Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.

Licentiate Accounter of the Lyras in Hospital of

Dublin, Ireland.

Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medi-

cine in Canada East and Canada West.

Licensed "to practice as a General Medical Practi-

cian in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies

wherever situated."

Will be found (unless when absent on professional

business.)

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,

NEWMARKET

Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 17-33

NEW & FRESH GOODS

AT

SHARON AND AURORA STORES!!

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to his cus-

tomers and the public in general in the vicinity

of Sharon and Aurora, that he is now opening his

fresh stock of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

Where will be found a choice assortment of Staple

and Fancy Dry Goods, exceeding anything heretofore

offered in this section of country; together

with a large stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

FROM HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

In the GROCERY DEPARTMENT will be

found a choice article of Tea, possessing an ex-

cellent flavor; Coffee, Muscovado, Crushed and Lact.

Sugar, Sugar House Syrup, together with a general

assortment of Family Groceries.

AMERICAN HARDWARE,

Including Edge Tools, Locks, Axes, Sleigh Belts,

Brass Kettles, &c., &c. He has also just received a

large and complete selection of Ladies', Gent's

Mis'is', Youth's

Boots and Shoes,

Which he is prepared to sell at extremely low prices.

These Goods have all been purchased recently

for net cash, by the subscriber, and will be offered

at a small advance upon prime cost.

CHARLES DOAN,

Sharon and Aurora, Oct. 26, 1854. 38m3

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TOBACONISTS,

No. 48, King Street, Toronto.

RESPECTFULLY invite Merchants, Hotel

Keepers and others requiring Goods in their

line, to call and examine their stock, comprising the

largest assortment of

Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuffis, Pipes,

Pipe Tubes, Cigar Cases,

Snuff Boxes, Matches, &c. &c. of any house in the

trade in Toronto.

A Liberal Discount to Cash Customers.

Toronto, October 25, 1854. 38y1

THE STEAMER "MORNING,"

Running on Lake Simcoe, in connection with the

Train, will leave Bell Ewart on Mondays, Wednes-

days and Fridays on the arrival of the morning

Train from Toronto 11 a. m.

Returning, will leave Orillia at 7:30 a. m. on Tues-

days, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Bell

Ewart at 3 a. m., in time for the evening Train to

Toronto.

Will call both ways, weather permitting, at

Jackson's Point,

Beaver's Point,

Hough's Wharf, and

Afterly.

Except on Friday, when she will run direct to

Orillia (sailing only at Hodges' Wharf), with pas-

enger for the Steamer Katoold.

A. BRUNEL,

Superintendent.

Toronto, Sept. 22d, 1854. 15-33

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE subscriber will pay the HIGHEST PRICE

for WHEAT delivered at the Aurora Station.

N. B.—Bags furnished.

W. MOSLEY,

Aurora, Sept. 23, 1854. 34f

THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT,

OLD STAND, MAIN STREET,

NEWMARKET.

THE subscriber in returning thanks to his nu-

merous friends and the public in general for

his very liberal patronage bestowed on him since

his commencement in business, would respectfully

inform them that he has now on hand a general as-

sortment of

CABINET AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable

terms.

All orders promptly attended; and great care

taken in their execution.

Funerals undertaken on the shortest

notice.

JOSEPH BOTSFORD,

Newmarket Oct. 12, 1854. 1-3

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter

wear. The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete,

amongst which will be found some very cheap goods,

and every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies,

Families, and domestic use.

Ready-made Clothing.

Men's Over Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, White-

Milton, Saxon, Lion Skin, Satin, Siberian, Satinett, Canada Whit-

ney, Plush, Velvet, Silk, Moir Antique, and other

Fashionable materials.

Pants—Of Cloth, Cossimere, Doeskin, Twill,

Corduroy, Molekin, Canada Tweeds, Elstic,

Saujett, and other fashionable materials.</p

